

NOTES ON SOME BRITISH AND EXOTIC *COCCIDÆ* (No. 15).

BY J. W. DOUGLAS, F.E.S.

CROSSOTOSOMA, *n. g.*

♀. Antennæ of 11 joints. Eyes not faceted, oval, produced in the form of a subconical truncate tube. Rostrum present. Body surrounded with a marginal fringe of long opaque processes. Anal ring not evident. Legs simple.

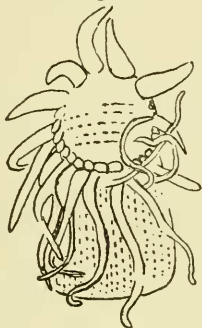
CROSSOTOSOMA ÆGYPTIACUM, *n. sp.*

♀ adult. Deep orange, becoming black after death; broad oval, slightly convex

Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.

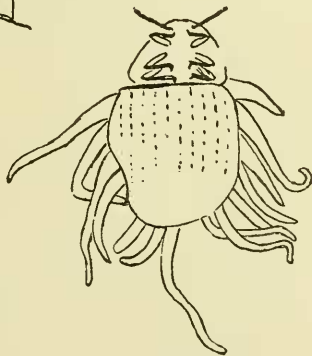


above. Head small, rounded in front. Antennæ (fig. 1) black, short, stout, of 11 wide joints, with many projecting pale hairs; the first three cylindrical, 1st broadest, 3rd longest; 4th to 10th short, in length sub-equal, the sides curved out from the wide base to the rounded wider apex, the anterior margin of each with a pale ring; 11th much longer than the 3rd, sub-ovate, the base small, the apex rounded, the latter with many long hairs, two of them especially very long. Eyes (fig. 2, profile and front) black, shining, not faceted, projecting from a wide, oval base in the form of a short, subconical, truncate tube, of which one side is irregular, being constricted near the base; viewed in front the tube is translucent. Thoracic segments occupying nearly half the length of the body, strongly defined by incisions, those of the abdomen less so, but all distinctly marked. In the first stage of adulthood the whole smooth surface has a pellicle of white waxen matter closely adherent, but easily detached, and often more or less rubbed off; eventually, as the ovisac is developed, exudation of waxen

Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.



and cottony matter obscures the segmentation. At first there is a narrow, well-defined marginal rim all round the body, afterwards there is a flattened area exterior to this; from just below it, on each side of the abdomen, is a projecting fringe of 7-8 distinct, contiguous, stout, sinuate, tapering, waxen, snow-white, opaque, fragile processes, 3-5 mm. long, much curved round at the pointed ends, all, as a rule, tending downwards. In one specimen, sheltered within a curved leaf, a similar, but thicker, straighter, obtuse, upturned or horizontal appendage also proceeds from the sides of each of the thoracic segments, and two from the head (fig. 3), the latter

close together, the others wide apart. This is the most perfect example, and I regard it as typical of the species; in the other specimens these appendages, which are very fragile, have been more or less broken off by the incidents of the position of the insects on loose leaves during transit. Close under the processes at the end of the abdomen, and reaching backwards as far as their extremities, is the white, broad, plump, posteriorly rounded, cottony ovisac: it then curves under the abdomen and completely covers the under-side of it, closely attached thereto at the edges, forming a capacious receptacle, quite smooth externally, but with the faintest indications of longitudinal striæ (fig. 4); above this the abdomen remains horizontal.

On the under-side the margin of the body all round is closely set with fine, projecting hairs; terminal segment rounded; anal ring not evident.

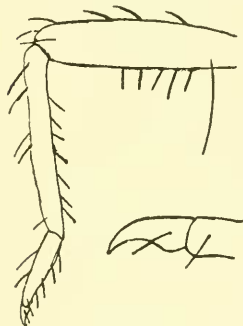


Fig. 5.

Rostrum small, conical, black, seta rather long, brown. Legs (fig. 5) black, with fine long hairs; femora with one specially long hair on the inner side; tibiæ two and a half times longer than the tarsi; claw short; no capitate digitules.

Length of body 5, breadth 4 mm.

Young larva (fig. 6). A few found under two of the most mature ovisacs. Yellowish, oval. Antennæ of six joints, the last long, obtuse-fusiform, all with long hairs, two of them specially longer on the last joint. The last segment of the abdomen with a rounded median emargination; each of the small resulting side lobes, sharply denticulate on the margin, bears three long setæ (thus six in all), each of them springing from a small tubercle.

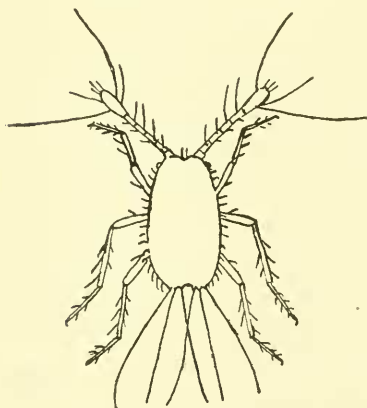


Fig. 6.

In the larva with its six caudal setæ, and in the adult ♀ with 11 joints in the antennæ, there are suggestions of the genus *Icerya*, but the form of the joints is different and most of the characters, notably the unique structure of the eyes, are divergent, as also they are, variously,

from the other genera of *Monophlebidae*, of which *Guerinia* alone has similar subpyriform joints in the antennæ. The long, circular, marginal processes are solid, and would be cylinders if they were of uniform size throughout; they are each moulded on and supported by a hair, and are quite analogous to the lamellæ of the genus *Orthezia*.

On November 2nd, 1889, I received several ♀ specimens of this

remarkable Coccid from Mr. D. Morris, Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, to whom they had been sent from Alexandria, Egypt, where "they were causing immense injury to fruit trees;" they were for the most part alive, and moved slowly if disturbed. There was no trace of a male in any stage of development, which was unfortunate, for the imago would afford good generic characters.

I am indebted to Mr. G. S. Saunders for the illustrations.

8, Beaufort Gardens, Lewisham :
January, 1890.

Hemiptera-Heteroptera at Dover and its vicinity.—For the past five years I have collected the *Heteroptera* of this district, and as this part of the coast seems rather rich in certain genera of the larger *Heteroptera*, I think the following notes will be of interest to collectors elsewhere.

Odontoscelis fuliginosus, L., sandhills, Deal, scarce, and the male and female always found in company. *Eurygaster maurus*, L., common, by sweeping knapweed, &c., in August, and in sandy moss on the cliffs in the spring, Dover; *E. niger*, F., one specimen on the sandhills at Deal, September, 1885. *Podops inunctus*, F., abundant in moss, sand, &c., Deal and Dover. *Shirus bicolor*, L., abundant, lanes, Dover; *S. albomarginatus*, F., common, sweeping in lanes, Dover. *S. biguttatus*, L., not common, chalky lanes, Dover. *Sciocoris cursitans*, F., common, sandhills, Deal. *Elia acuminata*, L., sweeping, Deal. *Strachia oleracea*, L., cliffs, Dover. *Pentatoma verbasei*, De G., cliffs, Dover; *P. riridissimum*, Poda, and *Piezodorus lituratus* also occur. *Acanthosoma hamorrhoidale*, L., is taken at Deal, and *Tropicoris rufipes*, L., is generally distributed. *Coreus scapha*, F., is abundant under the cliffs at St. Margaret's Bay, but is a very local insect, confining itself to a small space of ground, it also occurs in the Warren at Folkestone. *Syromastes marginatus*, L., one, Dover. *Pseudophlæus Fallenii*, Schill., common under *Erodium* at Deal: a remarkable black variety is found occasionally. *Ceraleptus lividus*, Stein, one, sandhills, Deal, May, 1886. *Myrmus miriformis*, Fall., Folkestone, Dover, and Deal. *Chorosoma Schillingi*, Schml., common, rushes, Deal. *Stenocephalus agilis*, Scop., one, Folkestone, May, 1889. *Metacanthus punctipes*, Germ., sweeping, Dover. *Berytus pygmæus*, Reut., Dover, and *B. minor*, at Deal. *Lygæus equestris*, L., a single example only, on the 7th September, 1886 (*ante*, vol. xxiii, p. 106), unfortunately it has not been observed since. *Nysius thymi*, Wollf, common, Deal. *Scolopostethus*: this genus seems to be very abundant, and *affinis* the most common form. *S. neglectus*, Edw., n. sp., two examples. *S. decoratus*, Hahn., occasional. *Notochilus contractus*, H.-Sff., common in moss, Dover. *Calyptonotus lynceus*, F., Deal. *Trapezonotus agrestis*, Pz., abundant at Deal. *Drymus sylvaticus*, F., moss, Dover. *Rhyparochromus sabulicola*, Thoms., Deal; *B. prætextatus*, H.-Sff., abundantly at Deal; and *Peritrechus luniger*, Schill., *Plinthisus brevipennis*, Latr., *Stygnocoris sabulosus*, Schill., and *arenarius*, Hahn, are more or less common. *Heterogaster urticae*, F., under *Erodium* (with *Pseudophlæus Fallenii*) at Deal. *Cymus clavicularis*, Fall., Deal. *Piesma Laportei*, Fieb., moss, Dover. *Serenthia lata*, Fall., sweeping, Deal. *Monanthia cardui*, L., Dover and Deal. *Dictyonota crassicornis*, Fall., Deal, and *Acalypta parvula*, Fall., is abundant in moss everywhere. *Miris lavigatus*, L., is